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1 Claims 19-22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over
2 Watson in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,761,683 to Logan et al. (hereinafter
3 “Logan”).

4 Claims 19-22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over
5 Watson in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0172050 to Decime et al.
6 (hereinafter “Decime”).

7 Claim 24 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over
8 Watson in view of Lincke and Logan.

9 Claim 24 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over
10 Watson in view of Lincke and Decime.

11 **The Rejections**

12 **Claim 1** recites a method comprising:

- 13 • receiving a request for an internal web page from an external
- 14 browser application;
- 15 • identifying at least one internal link in the internal web page;
- 16 • modifying the at least one internal link such that the internal link is
- 17 accessible by the external browser application; and
- 18 • communicating the requested web page, including the modified
- 19 internal link, to the external browser application.

20 In making out this rejection, the Office argues that Watson discloses all the
21 subject matter of this claim. Specifically, the Office relies on the “wireless
22 electronic device” in Watson as disclosing “receiving a request ...from an external
23 browser application”, and on “the link rewriter” in Watson, which rewrites a
24 returned link to include a keyword (corresponding to a keyword look-up table), as
25 disclosing “modifying...such that the internal link is accessible by the external

1 browser application”, as claimed.

2 Applicant respectfully disagrees and submits that the Office has
3 mischaracterized the Watson reference. Specifically, in Watson, keywords are
4 used to determine if a link targets the Intranet or the Internet. (see e.g. Watson,
5 column 9 (lines 15-17)). In this regard, when a link is received from a wireless
6 electronic device (e.g. a “query”), “[i]f the query *does not* contain a recognized
7 keyword, the query is *routed to the internet.*” (Watson, Column 9 (lines 25-28)).
8 (emphasis added). In other words, Watson teaches that only received links *that*
9 *have not been modified* are routed externally, such as to the internet. As such, the
10 rewriting in Watson cannot possibly be equated with “modifying ...such that the
11 internal link is accessible by the external browser application”, as claimed.

12 Applicant respectfully submits that the Office appears to be confused as to
13 the term “external “, as that term is used and understood in the context of the
14 subject application. Accordingly, by way of example and not limitation, Applicant
15 directs the Office’s attention to pages 10 (line 14) through 11 (lines 15) and pages
16 12 (line 6) through 14 (lines 8) of the subject application, which will assist the
17 Office in this regard.

18 In view of the above discussion, Watson clearly fails to disclose or suggest
19 all of the subject matter of this claim. Accordingly, for at least this reason,
20 Applicant traverses this rejection and submits that this claim is allowable.

21 **Claims 2-11** depend from claim 1 and are allowable as depending from an
22 allowable base claim. These claims are also allowable for their own recited
23 features which, in combination with those recited in claim 1, are neither disclosed
24 nor suggested in the reference of record. In addition, given the allowability of
25 these claims, the rejection of claims 4 and 5 over the further combination with

1 Raja, and claim 10 over the combination with Raja and Csaszar, is not seen to add
2 anything of significance.

3 **Claim 12** recites a method comprising:

- 4
- 5 • receiving a request for an internal web page from an external source;
- 6 • identifying link information contained in the request for an internal
7 web page;
- 8 • storing the identified link information in a link translation table;
- 9 • retrieving the internal web page;
- 10 • translating any internal links in the internal web page such that the
11 internal links are accessible by the external source; and
- 12 • communicating the internal web page, including the translated
13 internal links, to the external source.

14
15 In making out this rejection, the Office argues that Watson discloses all the
16 subject matter of this claim. Specifically, the Office relies on the “wireless
17 electronic device” in Watson as disclosing “receiving a request ...from an external
18 source” and on “the link rewriter” in Watson, which rewrites a returned link to
19 include a keyword (corresponding to a keyword look-up table), as disclosing
20 “translating any internal links in the internal web page such that the internal links
21 are accessible by the external source”.

22 Applicant respectfully disagrees and submits that the Office has
23 mischaracterized the Watson reference. As noted above, Watson teaches that only
24 received links *that have not been modified* are routed externally to the internet.
25 As such, the rewriting in Watson cannot possibly be equated with “translating ...
such that the internal links are accessible by the external source”, as claimed.

In view of the above discussion, Watson clearly fails to disclose or suggest
all of the subject matter of this claim. Accordingly, for at least this reason,

1 Applicant traverses this rejection and submits that this claim is allowable.

2 **Claims 13-18** depend from claim 12 and are allowable as depending from
3 an allowable base claim. These claims are also allowable for their own recited
4 features which, in combination with those recited in claim 12, are neither disclosed
5 nor suggested in the reference of record. In addition, given the allowability of
6 these claims, the rejection of claim 16 over the further combination with Csaszar
7 and claims 14 and 15 over the further combination with Watson and Lincke is not
8 seen to add anything of significance.

9 **Claim 19** recites a system comprising:

- 10
- 11 • a link translation table, wherein the link translation table contains
12 mappings of portions of links between internal links and external
13 links, wherein internal links are accessible by an internal device
coupled to an internal network and external links are accessible by
14 an external device coupled to an external network; and
- 15 • a translation module coupled to the link translation table, wherein
16 the translation module is to receive a request for an internal web
page and to identify any internal links in the requested internal web
17 page, wherein the translation module further modifies any internal
links using data contained in the link translation table and generates
18 the requested web page data, including the modified internal links,
for communication to a source of the internal web page request.

19 In making out the rejection of this claim, the Office argues that Watson
20 discloses all the subject matter of this claim except for a “link translation table”, as
21 claimed wherein “external links are accessible by an external device coupled to an
22 external network”. For this missing feature, the Office relies on Logan and argues
23 that one would have been motivated to modify Watson with the teachings of
24 Logan “for the purpose of speeding the search”. In addition, the Office also relies
25 on Decime for this missing feature and argues that one would have been motivated

1 to modify Watson with the teachings of Decime “for the purpose of monitoring
2 linked content in order to identify objectionable content.”

3 Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Office’s argument and traverses
4 this rejection. First, with respect to Logan, Applicant is confused as to what
5 “search” the Office is referring to – or why Logan would benefit from such a
6 modification. Specifically, Applicant is unable to even find the term “search” in
7 Watson. Applicant respectfully reminds the Office that Watson is only concerned
8 with connecting a wireless device to intranet applications – and simply would not
9 benefit from the teachings of Decime. Accordingly, the Office’s stated motivation
10 is not even relevant to Watson and fails to explain why one would have been
11 motivated to make this particular modification.

12 Additionally, modifying Watson with the table in Logan would
13 impermissibly change Watson’s principle of operation and render it unsatisfactory
14 for its intended purpose. Specifically, as noted above, the system of Watson relies
15 on rewriting a link that is to be routed internally with a keyword associated with a
16 table containing the keyword and a corresponding file path designation. This
17 keyword is thereafter used by Watson in determining whether various received
18 links are to be routed to the intranet. Replacing that table with the table of Logan
19 would prevent Watson’s rewriting process because inserted keywords would have
20 no associated file path. Furthermore, the system would be unable to determine
21 whether received links are to be routed to the intranet. Obviously, this would
22 change the very principle of Watson’s operation and would prevent it from
23 achieving its purpose of allowing a wireless device to connect to an intranet
24 application.

25 Second, with respect to Decime, Applicant fails to see how replacing the

keyword table in Watson with the table of Decime is even relevant to Watson. As noted above, Watson is only concerned with connecting a wireless device to intranet applications — and one would not be motivated to monitor for objectionable content. Accordingly, the Office's stated motivation fails to explain why one would have been motivated to make this particular modification.

Furthermore, such a modification would impermissibly change Watson's principle of operation and render it unsatisfactory for its intended purpose. Specifically, as Column 3 of Watson makes clear, "[t]he proxy server is for routing queries received from the wireless electronic device to an appropriate server destination and for routing responses to wireless electronic devices." Such a modification would radically change its function because it would also need to scrutinize full URL designations in the table and determine whether any of them contained terms deemed objectionable. Perhaps more importantly, as explained above, replacing the keyword table in Watson would prevent Watson's rewriting process because inserted keywords would have no associated file path. Furthermore, the system would be unable to determine whether received links are to be routed to the intranet. Obviously, this would also change Watson's principle of operation and would prevent it from achieving its purpose of allowing a wireless device to connect to an intranet application.

Accordingly, for at least these reasons, the Office has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness and this claim is allowable.

Claims 20-22 and 24 depend from claim 19 and are allowable as depending from an allowable base claim. These claims are also allowable for their own recited features which, in combination with those recited in claim 19, are neither disclosed nor suggested in the references of record. In addition, given the

allowability of these claims, the rejection of claim 24 as being obvious over Watson in view of Lincke and Logan, and over Watson in view of Lincke and Decime, is not seen to add anything of significance.

Claim 25 recites one or more computer-readable media having stored thereon a computer program that, when executed by one or more processors, causes the one or more processors to:

- receive a request for an internal web page via a public network;
- retrieve the requested internal web page;
- determine whether the internal web page contains any internal links;
- if the internal web page contains at least one internal link:
 - modify the at least one internal link such that the internal link is accessible via the public network; and
 - generating data representing the requested internal web page, wherein the generated data includes the modified internal link.

In making out this rejection, the Office argues that Watson discloses all the subject matter of this claim. Specifically, the Office relies on “the link rewriter” in Watson, which rewrites a returned link to include a keyword (corresponding to a keyword look-up table), as disclosing to “modify”, as claimed.

Applicant respectfully disagrees and submits that the Office has mischaracterized the Watson reference. As noted above, Watson teaches that only unmodified links are routed to the internet. As such, the rewriting in Watson cannot possibly be equated with modifying “the at least one internal link such that the internal link is accessible via the public network”, as claimed.

In view of the above discussion, Watson clearly fails to disclose or suggest all of the subject matter of this claim. Accordingly, for at least this reason, Applicant traverses this rejection and submits that this claim is allowable.

1 **Claims 26-28** depend from claim 25 and are allowable as depending from
2 an allowable base claim. These claims are also allowable for their own recited
3 features which, in combination with those recited in claim 25, are neither disclosed
4 nor suggested in the references of record. In addition, given the allowability of
5 these claims, the rejection of claim 28 as being obvious over Raja in view of
6 Watson and Lincke is not seen to add anything of significance.

7 **Claim 29** recites an apparatus comprising:

- 8
- 9 • means for receiving a request for a web page associated with an
10 internal network; and
 - 11 • means for translating internal links contained in the web page,
12 wherein the internal links are accessible via the internal network, and
13 wherein the means for translating translates any internal links
14 contained in the web page into external links that are accessible via
15 an external network.

16 In making out the rejection of this claim, the Office argues that Watson
17 discloses all the subject matter of this claim. Specifically, the Office relies on “the
18 link rewriter” in Watson, which rewrites a returned link to include a keyword
19 (corresponding to a keyword look-up table), as disclosing “wherein the means for
20 translating translates ...” as claimed.

21 Applicant respectfully disagrees and submits that the Office has
22 mischaracterized the Watson reference. As noted above, Watson teaches that only
23 unmodified links are routed to the internet. As such, the rewriting in Watson
24 cannot possibly be equated with a “means for translating ...wherein the means for
25 translating translates any internal links contained in the web page into external
links that are accessible via an external network.

 In view of the above discussion, Watson clearly fails to disclose or suggest

1 all of the subject matter of this claim. Accordingly, for at least this reason,
2 Applicant traverses this rejection and submits that this claim is allowable.

3 **Claims 30-37** depend from claim 29 and are allowable as depending from
4 an allowable base claim. These claims are also allowable for their own recited
5 features which, in combination with those recited in claim 29, are neither disclosed
6 nor suggested in the references of record. In addition, given the allowability of
7 these claims, the rejection of claim 37 as being obvious over Watson in view of
8 Raja is not seen to add anything of significance.

9
10 **Conclusion**

11 All of the claims are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, Applicant
12 requests a Notice of Allowability be issued forthwith. If the Office's next
13 anticipated action is to be anything other than issuance of a Notice of Allowability,
14 Applicant respectfully requests a telephone call for the purpose of scheduling an
15 interview.

16 Respectfully Submitted,

17
18 Dated: 2/13/2007

19 By: 

20 Rich Bacher
21 Reg. No. 57,971
22 (509) 324-9256
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